THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

A SOUTHERN SCENE.

"Oh! mammy have you heard the news!"
Thus spake a Southern child,
As in the nurse's aged face
She upward glanced and smiled.

"What news you mean, my little one?
It must be mighty fine,
To make my darling's face so red,
Her sunny blue eyes shine."

"Why, Abram Lincoln don't you know,
The Yankee President,
Whose ugly picture once we saw,
When up to town we went —

"Well he is going to free you all,
And make you rich and grand,
And you'll be dressed in silk and gold,
Like the proudest in the land.

"A gilded coach shall carry you
Where'er you wish to ride;
And mammy, all your work shall be
Forever laid aside."

The eager speaker paused for breath,
And then the old nurse said,
While closer to her swarthy cheek
She pressed the golden head:

"My little missus stop and res–
Your talkin mighty fas';
Jes look up dere, and tell me what
You see in yonder glass?

"You sees old mammy's wrinkly face,
As black as any coal;
And underneath her handkerchief
Whole heaps of knotty wool.

"My darlin's face is red and white,
Her skin is soff and fine,
And on her pretty little head,
De yaller ringlets shine.

"My chile, who made dis difference
'Twixt mamy and twixt you?
You reads de dear Lord's blessed book,
And you can tell me true.

"De dear Lord said it must be so;
And, honey, I for one,
Wid tankful heart will always say,
His holy will be done.

"I tanks mas Linkum all de same,
But when I wants for free,
I'll ask de Lord of glory,
Not poor buckra man like he.

"And as for gilded carriages,
Dey's notin 'tall to see;
My massa's coach what carries him,
Is good enough for me.

"And honey, when your mammy wants
To change her homespun dress,
She'll pray like dear old missus,
To be clothed with righteousness.

"My work's been done dis many a day,
And now I takes my ease,
A waitin for de master's call
Jes when de master please.

"And when at last de time's done come,
And poor old mammy dies,
Your own dear mother's soff white hand
Shall close dese tired old eyes.

"De dear Lord Jesus soon will call
Old mammy home to him,
And he can wash my guilty soul
From every spot of sin.

"And at his feet I shall lie down,
Who died and rose for me;
And den, and not till den, my chile
Your mammy will be free.

"Come little missus, say your prayers,
Let ole mas Linkum 'lone,
The debil knows who b'longs to him,
And he'll take care of his own."

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—When the truth is told, says the Richmond Whig, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more men for the field than any other State in the Confederacy. She has armed, equipped, and clothed them in a style which other States may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Court-house, Seven Pines, and under Stonewall Jackson, they have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg declaration. Their numbers are surprising. Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in the camp and on the march. They do not depr[illegible]ate. They are brave and modest—regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the bogus Governor, Stanly, could see the powerful columns that this brave old State has given to the war, his traitor heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole d[illegible] cause, and without bragging about

THE NAVAL BATTLE NEAR MEMPHIS.

THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

The Jackson "Mississippian," of June 9, contains the following statement of the short but sanguinary conflict in front of Memphis, on the Friday previous, furnished by W. H. Reeder, 1st Assistant Engineer of the Flag Ship Rebel, who witnessed the engagement:

Between five and six o'clock Friday morning, the Jeff. Thompson, commanded by Capt. Burke, made the attack on the Yankee gunboats at the point above Memphis; the Col. Lovell, Capt. Delaney, followed; then the Sumter, Capt. Wallace Lamb; then the Beauregard, Capt. Hurt; the Rebel being the flag ship, Capt. Fowler, she plyed among our ships, giving the commands of Commodore Montgomery.—The gunboat Gen. Price, according to orders, remained in the bend below. The General Bragg, with the above boats, comprised all the Confederate fleet.

The Benton, St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, and four more gunboats; the Queen of the West, Monarch, Lancaster, Dick Fuller, Aleck Scott, and two more rams, names not known, and six tugboats, with a number of transports of troops, composed the Yankee fleet.

We opened fire on the enemy, and after exchanging some twenty shots the Ram Queen of the West attempted to run into the Thompson, but missing, struck the Lovell amidships, which sunk out of sight in about ten minutes; the Sumter struck the Queen of the West before she could extricate herself from the Lovell, entirely destroying her, when she went to the bank. The Federal Ram Monarch then made a pass at the Flag-ship Rebel, which the Rebel eluded, and she passed on striking the Thompson. The Rebel was then attacked by the shot of the Benton, completely riddling her. Here the engagement became general, and the Rebel was making for the Arkansas shore, owing to the injury received to her engines, when the Ram Monarch struck her and she went to the bottom in shoal water.

The battle lasted about thirty minutes, when the Earl Van Dorn and the Gen. Bragg started down the stream, it being evident to their brave commanders that it was useless to contend with such overwhelming odds.

The gunboat Gen. Price, during the engagement came up and made a dash at the stern of the ram Monarch, and at the same time Beauregard made a lick at the Monarch, both striking her a glancing lick, which threw the bow of the Beauregard into the wheel of the Price; thus she was disabled by her friend, the Beauregard, and went to the bank.

The fatality on the Beauregard must have been very great, thinks our informant, as the enemy's shot passed completely through her bulk-head into her boilers, and the steam rushed the full length of the boat.

There were no troops in Memphis at the time of the engagement.

Our informant left on the last train about 9 o'clock, A. M., on which Gen. Ruggles took his departure for Grenada. When this train passed the bridge near the city it was burnt by his order.

Capt. Gordon was sent out by Com. Montgomery with the first boat, to pick up the wounded and those who were attempting to escape by swimming from the sinking boats, and our informant with the second boat when he was shelled and graped, tearing away the stern of his boat, which did not, however, render it unnavigable.

Mr. Reeder has no doubt of the safety of the Commodore, as he saw him take water when the Monarch struck the Rebel.

Our informant speaks of a miraculous case of preservation among the crew of the Rebel. As the Monarch passed her, her sharp-shooters poured a most destructive fire upon the decks of the Rebel, riddling her in a shocking manner, yet, strange to say, not a man was injured.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

The following account is from an extra of the Vicksburg Whig:

GRENADA, June 7.—An Appeal reporter arrived here, having passed the lines today, who witnessed the destruction of the Montgomery fleet in front of the city yesterday, by Commodore Davis's fleet of Yankee gunboats and rams. Com. Montgomery, after a successful evacuation of Fort Pillow, which was completed on Wednesday night, dropped down to Memphis and commenced coaling. The enemy's fleet anchored at Mound City, six miles above Memphis, on Thursday night, and Friday morning at sunrise it dropped down to the foot of the island a mile above the city. Capt. Montgomery made preparations to receive them, and a fight began immediately in front of the city. Thousands of spectators, including men, women, and children, lined the shores, and witnessed the heroic struggle of our gallant men against overwhelming odds.

The fight was stubbornly contested, and lasted two hours, and was frequently hand to hand. It ended it the complete destruction of our boats. The Price, Lovell, and little Rebel were sunk. The Van Dorn was disabled, fired, and blown up, the crew escaping to the woods. The Beauregard was struck by one of the enemy's rams, when she run ashore opposite the city, sunk on the bar, and surrendered. The [illegible]

The loss of life on the Confederate side was very small, considering the length and desperation of the conflict.

The enemy claim to have taken one hundred prisoners. Capt. Montgomery escaped to the Arkansas shore. Cebell, pilot of the Lovell, was killed by the enemy's sharp-shooters, and his body went down with the boat. The captain, officers and crew escaped to the shore. The loss of the enemy is fully equal to ours.

Captains Montgomery and Delany passed down the road this evening.

The Lincolnites occupied the city yesterday. Fitch, Colonel of an Indiana regiment, is in command of the post. Three regiments of infantry have arrived and a large cavalry force is momentarily expected.

The Vicksburg Whig says: "There is a mistake about the Van Dorn being destroyed. The captain is now in our city, and the vessel is up the Yazoo river."

NORTHERN STATEMENTS.

The Terrible Fight Below Richmond.

A LOSS OF TEN THOUSAND CONFESSED BY THE YANKEES.

SUFFERINGS OF THEIR WOUNDED

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe, June 6, makes the following candid confessions:

MORE OF OUR LOSS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—THE FIGURES INCREASED.

The more we know concerning the battle before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, May 31 and June 1, the larger are the figures that correctly denote our loss in killed, wounded and missing. Saturday night at the White House I was assured that the loss could not be less than three thousand. I gave the statement of gentlemen to this effect, guarding it, however, with the suggestion that first reports were liable to be exaggerated. Subsequent information proved the estimate too low. The battle and victory of Sunday ensued adding to the number of killed and wounded, though not materially to the loss of prisoners.—Two days after I was assured by a gentleman directly from the field that our loss would be between 6,000 and 8,000. To-day I am assured by a gentleman direct from the front connected with the Medical Department of the army, and since the battle engaged every hour in collecting and caring for our killed and wounded; that our loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 10,000. I have the name of a gentleman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, that Gen. McClellan has said our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than 10,000. This estimate is repeated by several gentlemen from the White House to-day. On almost any other point I should, without the least hesitation, credit the intelligence. As it is, while I am not claiming for this startling report entire credit or accuracy, I am not disposed to regard it as utterly unfounded. I confess that I fear it will be too near the truth, and all other reports too low.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

New York will have occasion to expand her accommodations for our wounded soldiers, for they are pouring in from the army of the Potomac at a rate never contemplated notwithstanding the grand battle has not yet been fought. Though in themselves great battles, they are merely preliminary affairs—incidental, and not a necessary part of the grand scheme of taking Richmond. The hospitals at Washington have been filled, Philadelphia is crowded; New York already complains of having enough; Albany has or soon will have, her quota; New Haven will soon have a consignment, and Boston will in a few days be called upon to take her share, which will not be small. As yet only the head of the flow has begun to reach us. Liberal as the preparations have been, and large as is the scale of operations of the Sanitary Committee, they are all insufficient to the emergency. The demand has been so sudden, and so far in excess of what was exerted, that it could not be otherwise than that a great deal of suffering should ensue, for the moment, from insufficient attention.

AN HOUR ON THE HOSPITAL STEAMER.

It came in the way of my duty, yesterday, to collect the names of the wounded on the steamer Kennebec, from the White House. Every inch of available space on her was covered with them. As I entered the main cabin, the noisome atmosphere almost overwhelmed me. So closely did the wretched men lie, that I found it difficult to pass around among them. They were in every stage of suffering. Some writhing in the sharp pains of broken limbs, while others, with mortal wounds and senseless to all pains, were breathing their last. Some were delirious, and jabbering incoherently, intent only on picking at their wounds. There were stout men, resolute against the odds of gunshot and shell wounds, as they had been against superior numbers on the field, kept up by the will that made them good soldiers and capable of bearing pain, under which others sank. Some were calm, even resigned; and it was not difficult to perceive that their thoughts were not on what was passing immediately around them—on home, family, friends, the future world, at whose threshold they had made such sudden and violent entrance. The wet cheek, hidden beneath his blanket, of more than one youth, left no doubt that mother and dear ones at home occupied his thoughts. It was so all over the boat. Down in the dark and damp hold where I groaped with a lamp, lay men in all these stages, where they suffered everything, and some of them died without any one knowing who they were, with no one to listen to the last word, or soothe the final pang. There was a significance in the frequent inquiry, not only by those suffering least, but those worse off, whether they could not be taken home. Next to this thought was a desire to know the last intelligence from the army. Was Richmond taken? What was our loss? Did we recover on Sunday the ground lost on Saturday? The favorable assurance I was able to give on this point seemed to [illegible] momentary solace, and for an instant stop the sharp pain and burning [illegible] was too true that none of them had been properly cared for. One man assured me that he had scarcely more than a mouthful of food in four days; that he lay more than twelve hours on the ground after he was wounded; that when and where food was to be had, his pains were too great to think of eating; that when they measurably ceased, there was no food or attention of any kind, which had been the case the previous twenty four hours. To see a man with a minnie ball through him, weakened from the loss of blood, feeble from intense agony and really at death's door, snatch at and eat a dry, hard, tasteless sea-biscuit, as though it were a delicacy, is to have ones sympathies awakened at the sufferings of the wounded soldiers. It was my good luck to be able to place a piece of ice, no larger than a walnut, in the mouth of a large man, paralyzed by a wound in the spine, with a consuming fire, still uncomplaining, who yet made such a request for something to cool his tongue, that I would have gone a good ways to grant it. I was paid more richly for that little act of kindness than one often happens to be for anything; it was a look.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED BY THE ELM CITY.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—Herewith I send a list of the wounded arrived here by the Elm City and forwarded to New Haven. The Steamer Louisiana, from the White House, came in this morning with nearly 400, including about 80 rebels, who were taken into the hospitals here. Their places will be supplied by our own wounded, and the steamer sent to New York, probably.

FOUR THOUSAND WOUNDED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Dr. Curtiss, who accompanied the Louisiana, states that about 4000 wounded have been sent from the White House, and more are to come, another steamer load being on the way to this place.

INCREASED HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS—NEW POINT COMFORT.

Dr. Cuyler is making arrangements to enlarge the hospital accommodations here, beside the new general hospital at Newport News. Dr. C. will in a few days proceed to New Point Comfort, mouth of the Potomac, with the view of occupying the large hotels and cottages there, which will materially increase the hospital accommodations in this vicinity. The salubrity of the location and extensive character of the buildings there are much in favor of the selection.

SURGEONS AND NURSES.

The demand is and will continue to be for competent surgeons and nurses. They are wanted not temporarily but permanently. New Surgeons offering their services should do it with this reference. If volunteers cannot be obtained, Dr. Cuyer is prepared to hire competent surgeons, who will be expected to engage themselves as long as their services are required.

GEN. JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY—VAST AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED—"STONEWALL'S" STRATEGY—BATTLES OF CROSS KEYS AND LEWISTON.

A writer in the Richmond Whig, who is evidently thoroughly acquainted with Jackson's every movement, furnishes the following interesting narrative of what Gen. Jackson has accomplished in the Valley during the past few months:

As the public will, no doubt, be anxious to learn all they can in regard to the glorious campaign of Jackson in the Valley, I have concluded to give you such particulars as I regard to be authentic.

In reviewing the operations of General Jackson, for the last three months, it will be found that he has probably accomplished more, in that brief period, with the means at his command, than ever was achieved by any other General of ancient or modern times. I believe that his campaign during the Spring will compare favorably even with the almost incredible achievements of Napoleon in his celebrated campaign in Italy. With a handful of citizen soldiers, but partially drilled, and poorly armed and equipped, he has, in little more than sixty days, marched over five hundred miles, fought about twelve battles—five of which were pitched battles—defeated four Generals—routed four armies—captured millions of dollars worth of stores, &c., and killed, wounded and secured as prisoners, almost as many of the enemy as he had soldiers under his command! These are startling assertions, but they are literally true! Explore the pages of history, and see whether they afford the record of more brilliant successes.

In the latter part of March, Jackson was at Winchester, with about three or four thousand men. Being pressed by a superior force, he was compelled to fall back before the hosts of Gen. Banks. Slowly and in good order he retired up the Valley, contesting every inch of ground. At Kernstown he turned upon his pursuer, and for two successive days gave him battle. And here permit me to remark, that the recent occupation of the lower Valley by our forces has enabled us to gather facts in regard to these battles which add new lustre to the glories of these fights. It is now ascertained that Jackson's forces at Kernstown was not much over 2,500, whilst that of the enemy was 12,000. Of the enemy 300 were buried in Winchester and on the battle field, many others were sent home for treatment, and 1600 were wounded, while our loss in killed and wounded was less than 500. The 29th Pen[illegible]

[illegible] river, [illegible] between [illegible] and the enemy, to lie quiet to give his men a chance to rest—to watch the movements of the enemy, and to await reinforcements.—Here he was joined by General Ewell, but their united force was not sufficient to meet the enemy in the open field. It must be remembered, too, that at this time Staunton and the upper part of the Valley were threatened by a large force from the West, under Milroy. Gen. Johnson, with about 3,500 men, was the only obstacle to the advance of Milroy. Being thus with a command of less than 20,000 men, including Johnson's, and threatened by Banks with an estimated force of 35,000 on one side, and Milroy with six or eight thousand on the other, he was obliged to accomplish by stratagem what he could not effect in the open field. To this end, he moved across the Blue Ridge, as if with the view of uniting with the forces of Gen. Jos. E Johnston. He took care, however, to leave Ewell's forces concealed in the gorges of the mountains, near Swift Run, and Ashby's cavalry to picket the country closely, so as to cut off all information from the enemy as to his true purposes. The manœuvre effectually deceived Banks, and he forthwith telegraphed to Washington that Jackson had evacuated the Valley and fled to Gordonsville! In a day or two Jackson turned up at Staunton, and hastening to join Gen. Ed. Johnson, he fell upon Milroy, at McDowell, and routed him, and pursued him to Franklin, in Pendleton county.

In the meantime, Banks, supposing that Jackson was east of the Ridge, weakened his force, by sending Shields with 10,000 men to join McDowell, and another detachment to reinforce Milroy. Jackson having thus cleared his left flank by dispersing Milroy's forces, hastened by the nearest route towards Harrisonburg, where he could act in conjunction with Ewell. Ewell came out of his hiding place, and, while a portion of the conjoint forces marched down the Valley turnpike towards Strasburg, to which place the greater portion of Banks' army had fallen back, the residue crossed the Massanutten mountain, and hurried down the banks of the Shenandoah to Front Royal, where they attacked and captured the forces stationed at that point. The sound of the cannon gave Banks the first intimation of the proximity of an enemy, and he immediately commenced his precipitate flight to Winchester. An effort was made to intercept him near Newtown, but the attempt was only partially successful. The swift-footed Banks had passed the junction of the road, with a part of his army, before the wearied forces of Jackson could come up with them. He pierced Banks' column, however, and drove a portion of it southward up the road, while the main body fled towards Winchester. A running fight of eight or ten miles ensued, Banks flying and Jackson pursuing. Near Winchester the enemy made a stand, but the invincible column of Jackson bore down upon them with irresistible power, and they broke and fled ingloriously, and were pursued through the streets of Winchester and on to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, where the demoralized elements of the once powerful army of Banks sought refuge in Maryland.—At Winchester, and Martinsburg, and Front Royal, stores, estimated at from three to five millions of dollars, were taken, and near three thousand prisoners. Encumbered with his spoil and embarrassed by his prisoners, on the very borders of the enemy's country, Jackson found himself in a critical position. He remained only long enough to secure the booty, which was of the highest importance to our army, and having sent that in wagons up the Valley, he followed to protect his trains and put his prisoners in a place of security.

We all recollect the sensation which these daring achievements created throughout the country. Lincoln was thrown into a paroxysm of fright, and telegrams were despatched throughout the North calling for the whole militia force of the country to protect the U. S. Capital, which it was feared Jackson might sieze at an early day.

When the authorities at Washington recovered from their panic, they were overwhelmed with shame and confusion, and immediately set to work to avenge the wound that had been inflicted on their national honor. It was ascertained that Jackson had but a small force—that he was encumbered with immense trains and vast numbers of prisoners, and that he would have to march 120 miles before he could reach a point of safety. The whole Northern press teemed with threats and promises of the speedy annihilation of Jackson and his daring followers. Three armies—one from the North, under Dix—one from the West, under Fremont and Milroy, and one from the East under Shields, were immediately set in motion to intercept him, and it was even said, by some of the Northern journals, that Jackson had fallen into the trap that had been set for him!

The reader will observe the position of the parties. Jackson's forces were scattered from the Potomac to Winchester—Dix came by railway from Baltimore—Fremont was west of the North Mountain at Franklin, in Pendleton, and Shields was east of the Blue Ridge, near Warrenton. The plan was for Fremont and Shields to push forward and unite their forces at Strasburg and cut off Jackson's retreat up the Valley, while Dix would press him in the rear. [illegible] saw the danger of [illegible] of over 100 miles [illegible] race for Strasburg, [illegible] gle, that as he [illegible] sition, his rear [illegible] the advanced co[illegible]

Then commenced [illegible] her retreat and running fight [illegible] y, Jackson contesting [illegible] by so as to secure his [illegible] When he had accomplished that the enemy had [illegible] forces into two columns, [illegible] ar Shields, was advancing [illegible] doah river and the [illegible] the main Valley [illegible] ite in the upper [illegible] again turned off [illegible] viously caused [illegible] the Shenandoah [illegible] to Port Republic [illegible] the point where [illegible] ome together and [illegible] ere was a bridge [illegible] t Republic, which was the only means [illegible] crossing the stream which was swollen by recent rains. Jackson occupied the ground near both ends of this bridge, and thus had it in his power to select which column he would fight, as the two were separated by an impassable river. On Sunday, he determined to attack Fremont first, and accordingly, leaving a sufficient force to guard the bridge, he marched about five miles to the Cross Keys to meet Fremont, and after a terrible conflict of many hours succeeded in repulsing Fremont with great loss. He then [illegible] by the enemy, after passing over [illegible] it, so as to prevent Fremont, in case he should be reinforced and rally, from coming to the rescue of Shields. The result vindicates his sagacity, for Fremont on Monday was reinforced and did rally, and advanced with an overwhelming force to renew the conflict with Jackson. But, when he reached the bank of the river, he found that Jackson had passed over and destroyed the bridge, and that an impassible stream was between them. Fremont was thus compelled to be an unwilling witness of the conflict between Jackson and Shields, for as soon as the bridge had been effectually destroyed, and his rear thus secured, Jackson advanced upon Shields, who was encamped at Lewiston, the estate of Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, about two miles north of Port Republic.—Shields was aware of his approach, and made every preparation to receive him.—The attack was made about sunrise on Monday, 9th June, and lasted until between 10 or 11 o'clock, when the forces of Shields broke and fled in utter confusion and dismay. The rout was complete. The slaughter was great, and the pursuit continued until a late hour of the day. About 1,000 prisoners were taken, and six pieces of artillery. The whole road was strewed with knapsacks, arms, blankets, &c. Those who witnessed it think that the rout was as complete as that inflicted on Banks. The loss of the enemy in the two battles of Cross Keys and Lewiston in killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at near 6,000, while ours does not exceed 600. It seems almost incredible, but it is, nevertheless, true.

These two battles are among the most brilliant—if not the most brilliant of the war. They are the crowning glory of Jackson and his gallant associates. No! I recall that. Not the *crowning* glory, for I believe still brighter wreaths are destined to encircle their brows if this unhallowed war shall continue.

Thus it will be seen that Jackson and his army, in one month, have routed Milroy—annihilated Banks—discomfitted Fremont, and overthrown Shields! Was there ever such a series of victories won by an inferior force by dauntless courage and consumate generalship.

With 50,000 fresh troops under Jackson, Lincoln would be compelled to raise the siege of Richmond and look to the securing of his own Capital.

Fremont still remains on the hills opposite Port Republic. He is reported to have about 20,000 men. Shields had 9,000, and Jackson encountered him with about the same number.

What the next move will be, it would be impossible for me to say, even if I knew.—But Jackson keeps his own counsels. He speeks by deeds, and not by words. Suffice it to say, he will strike at the right time, and in the right place. Whatever courage, skill, industry and patriotism can accomplish, he will be sure to effect.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

We copy from the Lynchburg Virginian the following graphic narration:

This battle was fought on Monday, the 9th June, in Rockingham county, near the village of Port Republic, situated just below the junction of the two streams which make the Shenandoah river. On the day before, our forces, about 10,000 led by Gen. Jackson, had engaged the enemy at Dunker's Church, under Fremont, numbering some 30,000 and routed them, with great loss in killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners. On Monday morning, about sunrise, our forces crossed the bridge at the junction of the two streams to attack the enemy, numbering about 12,000, under Gen. Shields. The river here makes a bend or crescent form, circling round a large piece of low grounds, on which there was a heavy crop of wheat. Nearly opposite the bridge, and on the other side of this field, the enemy were drawn up in line of battle, and in their front, on a small hill, at the foot of Cole Mountain, commanding the whole position, was the celebrated Clark battery, (consisting of eight splendid guns, two Parrot, two mountain howitzers, and four rifle pieces) manned by the artillery corps, under command of —— Clark. From this battery was belched forth one incessant storm of grape, canister and shell, literally covering the Valley, so that the work of attack on our part seemed almost hopeless.

Jackson, Ewell, and Taylor were all there, and their forces eager for the encounter. But it seemed rash and even desperate to attempt it. General Jackson looked for a while

...ally on the scene, and then turning to Taylor, inquired, "Can you take that battery? It must be taken, or the day be lost." Taylor replied, "We will try," and pointing his sword to the battery, said to his men, "Louisianians, can you take that battery?" With one universal shout, that made the mountains to echo, they declared they could; whereupon, he gave the order, in that sonorous voice, "Forward, charge the battery and take it." Onward dashed the Louisiana brigade (composed of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Louisiana regiments and the Tiger battalion, assisted by one Virginia regiment,) across the low grounds, right after the battery. From its mouth now, with renewed violence, poured streams of shell and shot, mowing down our men like grass. The earth seemed covered with the dead and wounded.

The gallant Col Henry Hays, commanding the 9th Louisiana regiment, was badly wounded. His Lieut. Col., De Choine, was shot through the lungs, and after again and again endeavoring to hold his place on the field, was borne off almost insensible. This regiment, one of whose companies was led by Capt. D. A. Wilson, of our town, carried into the fight but three hundred and eight effective men, the rest being sick or detailed on other service, of whom one hundred and fifty-eight were killed or wounded. Onward they rushed, sustained by the 6th, 8th, 9th, the Tigers, under Bob Wheat, and the Virginia regiment, all doing their duty like heroes. They dash...battery. Volumes on volumes of ... their advance—but ... strike their bayonets ... lerists as they ser... horses, they seize the guns, they take the battery, and the victory is accomplished. Proud day and proud hour was this for those who did this gallant deed! Jackson, Ewell, and Taylor were present, cheering on the fight. Every officer, nay, every man, did his duty, the enemy flying in disarray, having no time to spike their guns, and our men seize and direct their fire against themselves. This was one of the most glorious battles of this war, and one of the bloodiest.

We lost in killed and wounded between 500 and 700 men. The enemy's, besides their guns, stores and prisoners, must have been three or four times that number.

When the bloody scene was over a moment is spent in thankfulness to God, and another in silent rejoicing at the result. Gen. Jackson now publicly thanked Taylor and the Louisiana brigade for the day's work. "Take that battery," said Jackson to Taylor, "and keep it, for your men have won it—carry it to your native State when you return, and call it the Louisiana battery, and let it be kept as a memento of this day."

Gracefully acknowledging the compliment, Gen. Taylor took six of the guns, (two could not be carried,) and placing them under the care of Captain Thos. M. Bowyer, of Liberty, who had nobly participated in the fight, they were forthwith sent to Mecham's Depot, in the county of Albemarle, where, under that officer, they are now being fitted for service on our side.

This narration comes from an eye-witness and actor in the battle, Captain Daniel A. Wilson, of our own town, and it affords us great pleasure to place it before our readers.

All honor to the noble Generals who led this battle, and their officers and men, and special honor to our loved sister Louisiana! There is something indeed ennobling in the union of the sons of the border States of the Confederacy, North and South, on a common field of danger and glory. Let it continue to grow till the war is ended, our independence established, each State made strong in all the elements of national greatness, and our common government established on the basis of true constitutional freedom. Then we shall stand among the powers of the earth as a nation of men—aye, of gentlemen—each State a great power in itself, and the Confederacy (what the old Union was intended to be)—a bond of mutual interests and fraternal love.

MORGAN IN NASHVILLE.

We learn from an authentic source that great excitement was created in Nashville a few days ago, by the report that John H. Morgan had arrived in the city over night, and was boldly stopping at a well known house. The Federal Provost Marshall immediately ordered out a large force to capture him. The house was surrounded in such a manner as to render his escape impossible, and the officer who had charge of the expedition, feeling secure of his game, demanded, with some show of politeness, that the notorious John H. Morgan should be brought out and delivered to the Federal forces quietly, in order to avoid bloodshed. The gallant Federalist was somewhat chagrined when he was informed that such a process would be highly detrimental to the health of John H. Morgan, who had arrived the night previous, and was but *six hours old*—a patriotic Southern woman having bestowed that honored name upon her new born boy.

Knoxville Register.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

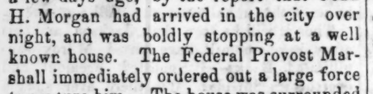
A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, vs. Thomas Voss. | Attachment Leyied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20, 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5.



ALL persons having Clocks, Watches, or Jewelry left at my Jewelry Store for repairs, will please come and claim them, pay charges, and take them away, as I shall probably close the establisement in a few weeks, to remain so during the war. I will not consider myself responsible for such goods after this notice has been published a reasonable time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 24th, 1862, 9-3w

SUBSTITUTES.

TWO SUBSTITUTES for the war can be had. Apply at this office.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than 50 cents, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.
Three months,	50.

☞ We are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for the ... Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

☞ It is rumored that Gen. Jackson and his army are in the neighborhood of Richmond.

Nothing more heard from Beauregard.

It is also rumored that the Federal Gen. Halleck is on his way from Mississippi to Richmond, and that Burnside is with McClelland near Richmond.

☞ Gen. Johnston is rapidly recovering from his wounds, and will soon be able to resume command of the army.

BEN. WOOD'S SPEECH.—In this paper will be found the speech of Ben. Wood, of New York, member of the Northern Congress. Since the delivery of the speech the abolitionists have determined to crush its author and put a stop to any further utterance of his sentiments, and a resolution was adopted for the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the alleged conduct of Mr. Wood, involving treason in giving aid and comfort to the south.

☞ A Yankee General in Missouri, has issued his proclamation, ordering all guerilla bands to be shot at first sight.

☞ Dr. Shaffner, of this place, who was taken prisoner while attending to our wounded at Hanover Court-House, has been released, and arrived here Wednesday.

THE TICKET FULL.—It will be seen that Dr. Kerner and Jno. P. Nissen, Esq., are candidates for the Commons, which fills the ticket.

A GREAT FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer furnishes an account of a disastrous flood in Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, which involved the loss of over one hundred lives and an immense amount of property.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—An important arrest was made on the Seaboard train Wednesday, while the cars were crossing the bridge at Weldon on their up trip. A suspicious looking character having attracted the attention of our guard on the train, he was seized and searched.—A large quantity of letters from Norfolk to supposed Union men in Eastern Carolina, were found on his person, also a passport from Gen. Wool, and a document certifying that the bearer had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and was a good and loyal citizen thereof. Unfortunately the emissary threw away two letters when first seized, which floated down the Roanoke, and were not recovered. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars, but it is believed that this arrest will place our authorities in possession of most important information at the peculiar juncture of affairs.

Petersburg Express.

The Conscripts of this State will be ordered into camp near this city, in a few days. We learn from Major Mallett that the arrangements are all nearly complete for that purpose.

Raleigh Telegraph.

Col. Z. B. Vance.

Below will be found the admirable letter of Col. Vance, consenting to become a candidate for the office of Governor.

Col. Vance, although in the army, has never been classed among the extremists or destructives. He was not an original secessionist, but was a strong Union man, so long as there were any hopes of preserving the Union, up to Lincoln's proclamation. And should he be elected Governor, which we firmly believe, he will institute a system of reform in the administration of our State affairs, which will have a very wholesome tendency, generally.

The only objection we see urged to Col. Vance, *as Governor*, is, that he should remain in the army, where he could do his State and country good service. So far as this is concerned, he would only be transferred from the Colonelship to Commander-in-Chief of the State troops, and thereby have his sphere of usefulness enlarged.

Col. Vance has been unconnected with any *party* movement, since the commencement of the war; and he has not sought office, but the office has sought him, because he is believed to be the man for the times; and he may therefore be emphatically styled *the People's candidate*. His ability as a statesman, his experience in public life, his purity and integrity of character, eminently qualify him for the Executive chair, at this particular time.

Read the letter:

HEADQUARTERS. N. C. TROOPS, KINSTON, June 15, 1862.

Editor of the Standard:—A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put forward my name for the office of Governor, to which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indications of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South depended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there until our independence was achieved. My convictions in this regard remain unchanged. In accordance therewith I have steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that which placed me at the head of the gallant men whom I now command. A true man should, however, be willing to serve wherever the public voice may assign him. If, therefore, my fellow-citizens believe that I can serve the great cause better as Governor than I am now doing, and should see proper to confer this great responsibility upon me, without solicitation on my part, I should not feel at liberty to decline it, however conscious of my own unworthiness.

In thus frankly avowing my willingness to labor in any position which may be thought best for the public good, I do not wish to be considered guilty of the affectation of indifference to the great honor which my fellow-citizens thus propose to bestow upon me. On the contrary I should consider it the crowning glory of my life to be placed in a position where I could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if necessary, lead her gallant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the people's will. Let them speak.

Sincerely deprecating the growing tendency towards party strife amongst our people, which every patriot should shun in the presence of the common danger, I earnestly pray for that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling, which alone, with the favor of God, can enable us to prosecute this war for Liberty and Independence against all odds, and under every adversity, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

The Sentinel--Conscription.

The *Sentinel* is still harping upon the Convention and the Conservative element of the country; but not one word can we see in its columns in opposition to Vigilance committees, gag laws & test oaths, the principles or doctrine of the extremists and destructives of this State. This we very much regret to see, at a time like this, particularly.

The conduct of the Sentinel in regard to the Conscript Act is somewhat remarkable; and requires a passing notice. In its issue of April 18, we read thus:

"If the other States are true as our own has been, surely the introduction of a measure so despotic, and in our judgment, unconstitutional in spirit at least, as a wholesale conscription bill, involving the abolition of the sacred contracts entered into between our gallant troops and their respective States, must be, is unnecessary and ill advised." Again: "If the Cotton States, that were so fleet to form a new government, have lagged behind, so that the government is about to be impoverished for want of troops, the conscription should have applied to them and not to the border States, upon whose sod the battle grounds are made, and that have furnished more than their quota of troops, &c. Had our State not kept her quota of troops in the field, had she not, when the last requisition was made, furnished two men for every one that was called for, we should have felt disposed, upon the adoption of a general conscript bill, to have said less."

The next issue of the Sentinel says:—

"The provisions of the bill are much better than we expected, from what we had previously heard concerning them."

The Sentinel of June 20th, charges the necessity of the Conscript Act upon the action of the Convention and the conservative element of the country. We will endeavor to show, briefly, that the Sentinel is mistaken.

We agree, in the main, with the first quotation from the Sentinel, to the effect that if the cotton States had furnished troops in the same proportion as the border States did, there would have been no need of the Conscript Law, and we think we will show that there the trouble lies.

The States farther South furnished comparatively few Regiments for the war, their troops, we learn, being mostly six and twelve months men, and but very few of those would re-enlist. And members of Congress have declared that the deficiency of troops from the Cotton States was the cause of the passage of the Conscript Law, as a necessity. This State, we have been informed, has some thirty Regiments for the war, and about twenty-five Regiments of twelve months men, and one half of the latter, it is believed, would re-enlist for the war, which makes over forty-two Regiments for the war, when thirty-seven was our quota of troops. It will thus be seen that instead of North Carolina failing to furnish her quota of troops, she has furnished at least 5,000 more than her quota, and some have put the figures as high as 8,000 and 10,000 over and above what was required of our good old State.

Thus it appears that the charge that the Convention is responsible for the enactment of Conscription, falls to the ground. And the able article copied from the Greensboro' Patriot, last week, explains the difficulties under which the Convention labored, and shows conclusively that the extreme and destructive element of said body is responsible for the delay in the business, thus prolonging its sessions.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors:—

It is with deep regret that I feel compelled to refer to "a matter" that turned up in our village the past week, at a time of night when most of our citizens had retired to rest.

One of our neighbors, and old and respectable farmer, came to town at about 9 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of procuring medical aid for a sick member of his family; and, whilst in search of a doctor, was thrown in company with some young men with whom he entered into conversation. I take it for granted, that public opinion has very justly thrown around such messengers to the doctors, a double share of protection from detention or from insult, in order to secure to the distressed sick, speedy medical assistance. This is as it should be, and hence it is deemed a high-handed outrage in any man, or set of men, to willfully and deliberately interfere with or to assail such messenger, who in this instance, was Mr. Jacob Spach, an aged and very respectable citizen, and a member of the Dunkard denomination of Christians. This latter fact should at once have proven a safe passport for Mr. Spach. Not so, however. His political opinions as an old Union man, were elicited; and grant that they may have sounded rather harshly in the ears of the young men who were present, is that an excuse for the setting aside of our Civil Law, which is as perfect and complete at this day in all its parts, as it was on the day ere we seceded. Why embark on a sea of untried and dangerous experiments, when our magistrates and judges are sworn to faithfully carry out these Laws.

Does not this outrageous and unjustifiable treatment of an aged and respectable citizen tally perfectly with the principles and practices of the extreme men of our day, who boldly proclaim that "we have no Laws these days!" We have the Law in all its parts, perfect and complete; but I am grieved to confess thus publicly, that its execution is most remarkably deficient! Let the public judge who it is that is responsible for this failure of carrying out the Law! Enough it is for me thus publicly to enter my solemn protest against this shameful treatment of an aged citizen; and at the same time to make this public confession, that such conduct is in strict accordance with the principles and practices of some extreme men, who, if they were not held in check by the large majority of our citizens, would ride rough-shod over the dearest rights of our people.

FORSYTH.

CHANGE.—Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury, has established a bureau for the issue of fractional notes of the five dollar Confederate States currency, to consist of ones, one and a half, twos and a half, &c., as authorized by act of the Confederate Congress. The bureau consists of thirty women and one man, as superintendent—the women to cut, sign and prepare notes for utterance. These issues will prove a great convenience to the public.

THE MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH AGAIN BLOCKADED.—It has been generally believed for several days and with a good deal of reason, says the Natchez Courier, that the French and English men-of-war are now blockading the Mississippi river below New Orleans. A notice of sixty days is required, of the raising of a blockade, before commerce and trade can be resumed. So that the Yankee trick of Lincoln, in clearing five hundred vessels for New Orleans and Port Royal on a trading expedition, has been nipped in the bud.

We learn from New Orleans that the hero Mumford had been hung by order of the tyrant Butler for tearing down a Yankee flag about the time of the surrender of the city. Previous to the execution, Gen. Lovell notified Gen. Butler, by direction of President Davis, that in the event of the execution of Benthuysen, the man who tore down the flag, our Government would retaliate. Yet in the face of this, Butler had the man executed.

LATEST NEWS.

We have no confidence in the rumor that France has acknowledged the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Late Northern papers confess to much loss of property by the late guerilla raid by Gen. Stuart.

It is said the Yankees do not contemplate marching to Richmond until the destruction of the batteries at Drury's Bluff, to effect which they have sent for Porter's mortar fleet.

Charleston dates of the 23d represent all quiet on James Island. The Yankee gunboats went up and shelled a detachment of the Marion Artillery, posted on John's Island, forcing them to retire.

MISSED 'EM.—It is said that Gen. Stuart in his circumambient tour of the Yankee camps, passed within 600 yards of the house where McClellan and staff were at dinner, the customary body guard being their only protection. No great loss!—Stuart did enough in one hasty visit.

The Richmond lines continue the undisturbed centre of anxious expectation. No fight yet. It is said that the routed forces of McDowell and Shields, in the Valley, have made, or are making, their way to McClellan. It is evidently the design of McClellan to compel our forces to attack him or otherwise hold the city in a state of quasi state of seige.

Vicksburg still holds out, and is about the last point left us on the shores of the great Mississippi. We are prepared to hear of its fall, any day, as it is open to attack, both from above and below by the enemy's gunboats, which have now little else to do.

The 21st. Regiment.

As anything concerning this Regiment will prove interesting to our readers, we copy from the *Sentinel* the following extract from a letter received from Col. Kirkland. The 21st acted a very conspicuous part in the Winchester fight on the 25th of May. Only about 300 men of the regiment were engaged and of these about 100 fell. The letter says:

"The Regiment behaved with the utmost gallantry. Both officers and men stood up to their work and faced the storm of bullets that swept through our ranks, like heroes. I always thought this Regiment would go where I would lead them, and I am glad to have had an opportunity to carry them into action. Lt. Col. Pepper, Maj. Wharton, Capts. Hedgecock, Ligon and almost every Captain and Lieutenant were greatly distinguished, and many other officers and privates were conspicuous for their gallant and stubborn courage. Gen. Ewell said they had immortalized themselves. You can say to the friends of the 21st, that they have cause to be proud of their connections, and that one of the brightest achievements of the war was enacted by this regiment in the suburbs of Winchester on the 25th of May last.

I send you a list of the killed and wounded. The list of killed is not complete, there were about twenty killed.

Killed.—Capt. J. C. Hedgecock, Comp., A. Capt. H. S. Ligon, Company G.

PRIVATES.—J. B. Brown, Columbus Martin, A; Michael, S. Lassender, and W. A. Woodhouse, Co. B. Corp. B. F. Myers, Private J. R. Devait, Co A. Privates Edwin Bevil, Henry Mervin, Co G.

Wounded.—Privates G. D. Brown, lungs; J. M. Sheely, head and leg, J. R Henderson, thigh, Calvin Doby arm and hand, T. Jackson, head, Wm. Younce, lungs and back, mortally, Sergeant B. F. Ferrebe, ankle amputated, Privates J. G. Harlow, thigh, slight, A. Martin, head and thigh, W. Haith, head, T. Jackson, head. Lieut. Beall, shoulder, Co. A. Priv. M. Rutledge, F. skoulder and face; T. F. Hanes, B. hand; P. H. Cockerham, H, hand and shoulder; H. F. Vernon, I arm; Ser. J. H. Spayer, I, arm; G. Poindexter, G, side by shell; W. H. Collins, F, chin and shoulder; A. T. Galzen, C, breast; J. E Gibbons, H, thigh; W Wall, G, groin, mortally; R W Cook, F. thigh; D W Beard, F, both thighs, arm and back; W Sprinkle, D, head, J F Reid, E. thigh; Sergeant C. Wall, G, head; J A Cobb, M, leg, F. J. Holden, G, leg; A M Bowles, G, hip; G Whitaker, J, knee and shoulder; J T Mimish, H, head mortally; W T Reid, B, leg; A Caudle, B, body and arm, Eli Swaim, E, shoulder; T D Close, E, leg; H B Sapp, H, ankle; Henry Norman, C, head; A S Key, H, back, slight; J C Baker, G, thigh; W. J. Vaughn. G, arm and side; John Edmunds, H, thigh; R Moody, C hand; H P Fuller G, head; Lieutenant Jones, H, back, slight.

FIELD OFFICERS.—Col, W. W. Kirkland, thigh, Lt. Col. Pepper, hips and bladder.

We copy the following merited compliment to the 21st Regiment, from the Charlotte Bulletin, of yesterday:

The 21st was organized soon after the beginning of hostilities, and was immediately transferred to Manassas where it participated in the action of the 18th and in the great battle on the 21st of July.

After being decimated by terrible camp diseases and enduring unusual sufferings it slowly recovered, and did excellent service in the retreat to the Rappahanock, being in the post of honor, the rear guard. In March, with Gen. Ewell's Division, it was ordered to the valley of Virginia, where it rendered important aid to Gen. Stonewall Jackson in scouring the mountain passes of tories and scattering Yankees—While in detached service at Fisher's Gap, where it did severe picket duty for some time it received orders to join Gen. Jackson in his attack upon Front Royal, whence the enemy was driven in confusion upon Winchester. In the glorious attack upon Winchester the 21st led the race. After marching all night pressing the enemy before them, they reached Winchester about sunrise and immediately attacked the enemy who was strongly posted near stone walls. After engaging them for some time with musketry Col. K. determined to dislodge the enemy by the bayonet. His men responded with enthusiasm, and with great spirit stormed one wall after another in the midst of leaden hail, driving the enemy before them till they found themselves suddenly surrounded on three sides by 4,000 Yankees. Though contending against this great odds alone they were undaunted and posting themselves behind a stone wall they maintained their position till reinforced, when the enemy fled like sheep. It was in this desperate encounter that Col. Kirkland fell severely wounded while gallantly leading his men into the hottest of the fight—But wounded as he was, he remained undaunted, and being supported between two men kept with his regiment cheering on to the charge. Lt. Col. Pepper conducted himself with unsurpassed bravery, and fell mortally wounded amid the victorious shouts of his men. Capts. Hedgecock and Ligon fell at the head of their respective companies, and died ... the victorious battle field. Lieut. Jones and Lt. J. F. Beall acted very gallantly, being foremost where the fire was hottest and the bullets thickest.—Both were wounded. Lieut. Beall fell with nine balls through his clothes. But the whole regiment, from private to Colonel, acted nobly, and it would almost seem invidious to particularize. It has borne aloft the honor of the old North State in four pitched battles.—Long will their gallant deeds live in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. WINCHESTER.

From the London Times, May 28.

The war in America is sweeping over the land with the velocity and destructiveness of a hurricane, and all the ordinary feelings and pursuits of men are absorbed in its vortex. Bulletins from the armies succeed each other with rapidity enough to satisfy even the appetite of the New York public, sharpened as it was with twelve months of famine. The scale of operations is absolutely tremendous. The federals have 700,000 men in arms, and the army estimates actually voted for the present year exceed £125,000,000 sterling. These forces are no longer stationary. In the East, as well as the West, they are so actively engaged that every mail brings us the intelligence of a battle, an attack, an advance, or a conquest. President Lincoln was right enough when in his homely language he described this war as a "big job." It is about the biggest job of the kind ever seen, no more "ninety days" business or temporary disturbance. The "insurrection" which Mr. Seward believed to be "waning" at the close of last year, now covers half a continent with desolation and havoc, and we are warned that the battles known to be imminent will exceed in severity any hitherto fought.

* * * * * * *

The whole story is a mystery as well as a marvel. It is almost as hard to believe what has occurred as to imagine what will ultimately happen. Twelve months have changed an untaxed republic into two military confederacies, engaged in desperate war with each other, and burdened already with debts exceeding in charge the national debt of Britain. The number of men actually maintained in arms for upwards of a year is something incredible. From a population smaller than that of these islands the Northerners have not only sent 700,000 volunteers into the field, but have kept them there since last summer. No wonder that "trade is paralyzed" and industry neglected. In fact, there is now but one trade in America, and that is the trade of war. We know that it is a traffic which can never end in gain, but the Americans are embracing it with all its costs and consequences, as the most enrapturing pursuit in the world. No difficulties daunt one party, no defeats appal the other, and, while all Europe is perplexed at the spectacle set before it, New York is enchanted with the position and prospects of the nation. It is at least, however, a satisfaction to reflect that no European Power can be blamed for any incident of this dreadful war.

[From the London Times, May 26.]

What is passing in New Orleans may teach us what the apprehensions of those desperate men are, and what is the nature of the fate they dread. The proclamation of Gen. Butler realizes all that has ever been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. The state of slavery endured by a negro in New Orleans cannot be more absolute than that now suffered by the whites of that city. They are compelled, under pain of "severe punishment," to treat the federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, which is treating New Orleanists much as Gesler treated the Swiss. They are compelled to open their shops and their places of amusement whether they wish to do so or not, and while the shops and theatres are thus open any little liberties which may be taken by General Butler's garrison, or any of their friends, must not be resented, on pain of death. All assemblages are forbidden, State property, as well as Confederate property, must be surrendered, and everything proposed to be published by a newspaper must first be authorized by a federal censor. Even this proclamation appears to be exceeded by the practice under it, for it seems that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city had already been committed to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to President Lincoln. If this be a sample of the energetic measures by which the North holds in subjection what it has already conquered of the South, we can well understand the conspiracies in Kentucky, the burning of cotton, the recruiting of the two armies of the confederation, and the unbroken resolve which seems still to reign throughout the Southern States to hold on to their independence to the last. Such severity does not bode well for European interests. The President's proclamation which opens the ports of New Orleans, Port Royal and Beaufort would have been more welcome here if it were not accompanied by acts of tyranny likely to drive the planters to despair, and to produce the destruction of all the cotton in stock. The conditions imposed by that proclamation must be measured and squared by the rules of international law, with which we hope they will be found to conform. But as matters are now proceeding, it would seem that neither New Orleans, Beaufort nor Port Royal is likely to be for some time to come of any great use to the world as a cotton port. Gen. Butler, with his oaths of allegiance, his forced adoration of the federal flag, his confiscations, his compulsory opening of shops and theatres, his imprisonments, his punishments and his threats of death, is not the man to make a commercial port prosperous and to tempt down cotton bales from the interior; and New Orleans, with its rival issues of paper money, one of which is of course now a legal tender, is not a tempting port to which to consign merchandise.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. | Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at ... first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

...6w-pr.adv.-$5

SPEECH OF BEN. WOOD, OF NEW YORK,

ON THE

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We have obtained a copy of a speech of the Hon. Benj. Wood, former proprietor of the New York 'News,' (a paper which was suspended on account of its bold stand in favor of the South,) in the Federal House of Representatives. on the state of the country. Believing that a majority of our readers would be gratified to understand the position now occupied by Mr. Wood towards the Abolition party of the North, we publish it entire. Mr. Wood obtained the unanimous consent of the House to have published the following remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have hitherto avoided troubling this House. Content to be listener, without any further participation in its proceedings than to oppose my solemn individual negative against measures which my conscience and my principles would not approve, I have said nothing. Indeed sir, I have not had the heart to rise here and speak. A glance at this Hall, of itself, has been enough to prevent. When I look around and see one-third of the Union unrepresented here, and find myself in a body, though purporting to be one branch of the Congress of the United States, really, in fact but a fragmentary part of it, my heart sinks within me. It appears to be a sectional body—a gathering of the representatives of a sectional party. With these feelings, and with this spirit, I have until now avoided participating in debate.

Besides, sir, during the earlier period of this session, disaster had accompanied the efforts of the Federal arms. I felt that the hour of defeat was not a fit one in which to strive to awaken the great soul of the North to thoughts of peace; I felt that something was due to the sense of mortification, something to the natural desire to retrieve the shame of discomfiture. I also hoped, that when victory should perch upon our banners, others than myself would seize the occasion to urge a plea in behalf of peaceable measures; and that this Government itself, feeling secure and strong enough to be magnanimous, would take the lead and be the pioneer in opening a path for the settlement of our difficulties without further recourse to bloodshed. I even hoped that the leaders of the now dominant party, moved by the sore distress which has visited our country, would relent from the stern rigor of their doctrine of subjugation, and, in the flush of triumph, would lean a little towards a gentler policy than that which they have hitherto championed with so much zeal and with so little forbearance.

I hoped in vain. The triumph came: a long train of successes has relieved the North from its humiliation. The Government claims now to stand as a rock against which the tempest of opposition must waste itself in futile efforts. The partisans of the ultra war party laugh to scorn the idea that any effectual resistance can be offered to the onward march of our triumphant armies, and yet no single effort has been made in these Congressional Halls to stay the effusion of blood. It has been left for me. powerless as I am, to speak the first conciliatory word in behalf of my suffering countrymen. And I do it, sir, in the hope that others, more capable, will not be too much engrossed with the lust of conquest and the pride of victory to follow my example.

Sir, it is an effaceable reproach to those either deluded or wicked men who, in the North, by their unwearied agitation of abolition schemes, have stirred the embers of this strife; it is an eternal reproach to them that, through defeat and victory, throughout every phase of this unhappy struggle, with the groans of their distressed and tortured country smiting upon their ears, they have clung and still cling, with unpitying pertinacity, and even with ferocity, to the doctrine which has been the germ of all the mischief. With the first exulting shouts of Federal victories they set up the echoing cry of emancipation. With all the energy of fanaticism, with all the subtle arts and intrigues of scheming demagogues, with all the appliances of cunning, intellect, and patronage at their command. even at this eventful crisis, when every American brain should be at work to bring about a fair and honorable peace; they have no thought, no hope, no duty but to propagate their creed, extending its influence into every nook and cranny of the land, and poisoning the atmosphere of these sacred halls with its interminable discussion. Openly and in secret, by the agency of the press, the pulpit, and the political rostrum, in the camp, in the city, and in the open field, they are spreading the contagion; they are inoculating the country with this moral pestilence which has already brought us where we are, at the very brink of the grave of our nationality

Sir, to these apostles of abolitionism will be traced hereafter whatever of evil has befallen or may befall our country. They are building its sepulchre with the bones of their slaughtered countrymen. I do believe there are gentlemen within my vision now whose sworn purpose, whose first desire, paramount even to the preservation of Republicanism, is emancipation. They and their disciples first threw the apple of discord. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flame. Should history ever trace, which God forbid, the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those who read which shall tell of the madness and wickedness of the arch-fanatics of abolitionism. In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy, the gloomiest niches will bear the inscription of their names.

Sir, I counsel none but a moral interference with the work of these mischief-makers. I would not have even fanaticism deprived of the right of free speech, nor would I in any emergency advocate the slightest infringement by the Government upon the liberty of the press. Let them sow the seeds of their infamous doctrine, broadcast over the land. Whatever may be the danger, I will not countenance the danger of establishing a dictatorship over the thoughts of my fellow countrymen.

But, if the abominable theme must be brought into the council chambers of the nation for the sake of decency, if not of justice, let it be at a more seasonable time. If there remains one Union man at the South, remember that he is unrepresented here; that the subject of slavery particularly concerns him, and that it is ungenerous and unjust, if not cowardly, to take advantage of his absence of representation to push forward measures in regard to the local institutions of his section—measures against which, were he present, he would give his earnest opposition. It will quench whatever remains of Union feeling in the South, if it has not already done so. It will destroy the last hope of a reconstruction of the Union on friendly basis. It will [illegible] be extinguished, that the first idea of the dominant party in the North is active and unwavering antagonism to slavery, and a fixed purpose to legislate it out of the land at all hazards. Is it with that theory advanced that we are to conquer a peace? Sir we are flinging away the last chances of a reconciliation as recklessly as madmen cast their treasures into the sea.—The agitation of the subject has been the country's bane at every period of its history; its discussion at this crisis is desperate self destruction.

It is while the magazine is beneath us and about us, bursting with the agencies of ruin, that we must choose to sport with the flaming torch of the incendiary? Sir, until our beloved country shall be saved, the word 'emancipation' should by common consent, be banished from the language of debate in this assemblage. It is a spell which has wrought enough already of desolation. It is a hellish formula of incantation, which has conjured up the fiends of discord and civil war; and it never was so potent in its evil tendencies as now, when it is being passed like the breath of a plague, from mouth to mouth, in the council chambers of the country it has ruined. It should be spoken in a whisper and with a prayer linked to it, as a thing that brings a curse and spreads a pestilence. I despair of my country. I despair of ever living once more in a blessed Union of fraternal States, when I hear all around me utterance of that ruin-breeding word "emancipation," mingling with the shouts of battle, the fierce hurrahs of triumph over fallen brothers, and the groans of our dying countrymen.

Sir, if in place of making the negro question a subject matter of debate, this Congress would take into earnest, solemn consideration some expedient for securing peace, I do believe that success would crown our efforts. If they would enter upon that task, not with hearts embittered and intellects swayed by sectional antipathies and untimely mock philanthrophies, but with all their souls devoted to that one sacred purpose—the re-construction of the Union and our redemption from civil war, if they would do this, in the spirit of conciliation, of forgiveness, of tolerance, of brotherhood, and kindly feeling, it is my conviction that before the close of this eventful session the preliminaries of a peace would be arranged. But while, with the obstinacy of a blind fanatic, and the instinct of a brutal gladiator, the first object is to promulgate a party creed, and the second to crush an opponent and wear the badge of victory, I see no fairer prospect than, at some distant period, reached through seas of blood and heaps of carnage, the forced submission of a crushed and devastated section, and the equal unhappy spectacle of a Government triumphant, but exhausted by its triumph, detested by a moiety of those sovereignties that gave it birth, and gazing with horror and remorse upon the desolation it has wrought.

Sir, it is not my intention to vent reproaches, even where I believe them best deserved. I have risen to enter my protest against the discussion, in this chamber, of any anti-slavery scheme whatever at this crisis, and to offer an earnest appeal to this Congress that its legislation shall embrace every means of securing an immediate peace. If, as the government claims, the Confederate cause is hopeless, the leaders of the Secession movement cannot be ignorant of the fact; and knowing it, they will be naturally inclined to lend a willing ear to whatever proper overtures this government may present. At some period of this struggle there must be negotiation; it must be resorted to sooner or later; why not now?

Is it because pride forbids that we should be the first to outstretch the hand of conciliation? Heaven forefend that thousands of human lives and a country's welfare should depend upon so false a principle. Is it because the South has not been sufficiently punished, humbled and subdued? Then let us confess that chastisement and vengeance are the objects of this war. Is it because the anti-slavery movement has not yet received a sufficient impetus? If so, go tell it to the armies that have won your victories. Make abolition the war cry. Place a banner with that device in the vanward, and lure the armies on to conquest with it—if you can. Your soldiers would rend the treacherous ensign into shreds, and would march to their homes with the same alacrity that they pushed on with it to the battle field.

What, then, is the cause that withholds negotiation? You will not parley with armed treason.—But you have parleyed with armed treason, if that be the word; parleyed for the mere convenience of an exchange of prisoners, and other purposes to mitigate the grievances of war. It was your duty so to do. And shall you not do so to accomplish all that your troops are fighting for—the re construction of the Union?

Let us suppose that the South is anxious to embrace an opportunity of return, and is withheld from making advances by doubts as to the intentions of the North. Is it not right that we should confer with them, that those doubts may be removed?

What do the people care for such miserable punctilios in the hour of a nation's agony?—Sir, an honorable peace is within the grasp of this Congress without further bloodshed. This Congress knows that it is so, and when the people shall realize that it is only the infamous design to strengthen the anti slavery movement that prevents an effort to obtain that peace, woe to the chiefs of the Abolition party in the land.

But enough of them. Words are thrown away upon their stubborn fanaticism. I appeal with better hope to the loftier feelings that should pervade humanity, and especially pervade this august assemblage—that should by the nature of its sacred functions, be far removed from the miserable ambition of reducing a section of our common country to the extreme, and therefore dangerous condition of despair.

Sir, there may be a fascination in the gory magnificence of war. There may be a craving for marshal glories in the hearts of men, and an instinct of contention which we share in common with the brute creation. But if ever there can be a time when a more Christian impulse should possess our souls, it is now; now, when the triumph and consciousness of strength give us the noble privilege of extending the hand of reconciliation without fear of degradation, or of self-reproach for cowardice.—If adversity had been our excuse for sternness, let success be our plea for magnanimity.—Providence has placed within reach of the North a greater triumph than countless armed legions could conquer; the triumph of subduing a brave enemy with a generous and merciful policy, that will disarm resentment and rekindle the old brotherly flame that perhaps is not yet totally extinct. For, after all, they are our brothers, sir; and some softening of the stern roman vigor which our rulers assumed is due to that brotherhood, which, by untimely severity, may be cancelled now forever. There are gentlemen who will say that the South must be subdued; that every armed Southerner must throw down his weapon and sue for mercy.

Should a freeman ask so much of a brother freeman? Would they be worthy of companionship in our fraternity, being reclaimed at [illegible] manly feeling? What would you have them do? Would you have them crouch and cringe and strew their heads with ashes and kneel at your gates for readmission? They are Americans, sir, and will not do it? No, though Roanoke, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson should be re enacted from day to day through the lapse of bloody years, they will not do it! Give them some chance for an honorable return, or you will wipe out every chance, and the two sections will be twain forever. Yes sir, you may link them to each other with chains, and pin their destinies together with bayonets, but at heart they will be twain forever. They are the children of the same heroic stock, the joint inheritors with ourselves of the precious legacy of freedom; and it seems a sacrilege and an insult to the memories of the past, that so many, sir, should sit in your presence here to day to goad them on to desperate resistance, and so few—alas! so very few—to meditate and restrain.

Of those few, I thank my God that I am one, I am proud to proclaim it here beneath the dome of the Capitol. I shall proclaim it here and everywhere, until the wings of peace shall be once more folded over the bleeding bosom of my country. I shall proclaim it aloud and honestly, although to do so would make me the next victim of this cruel strife.

Sir, it may be said that I speak of peace, while its attachment, without further recourse to arms, remains impossible. But I do not believe it impossible. What effort has been made? What door has been opened through which the passions and ill-feelings of the contestants might pass out and reason enter? None. The single idea has been forced upon the people that the sword and the sword alone, must decide the issue. It has been pronounced treason to hold an opposite opinion. Sir, if to have but little faith in the efficiency of the sword for joining several friendships, if to earnestly desire peace and to deprecate the horrors of war, be treason, then am I traitor, and I am proudof such treason than others have the right to be of their vindictive, flaming and pretentious patriotism

I conjure this Congress, in the name of our suffering country—in the name of wives that may be widows of children that may be orphans, in the names of gallant men, now strong in health, and who to morrow may be stretched in death upon the gory ground, or writhing, maimed and disfigured, with tormenting wounds—in the name of humanity, that sickens at the daily record of this terrible strife—I conjure this Congress to seize at the merest chance that may exist of a present termination of this tragedy. Let something be attempted in the spirit of mediation. Sir, the people will respond to it. They will thank this Congress for it. They will bless this Congress for any measure that breathes of the spirit of reconciliation. They are weary of this war—weary in despite of the excitement of present victory. They will awaken soon to the consciousness that such victories are being purchased at a sacrifice that is terrible to contemplate; that a national debt is being created which, in its rapid accumulation, is appaling—a debt which, if over paid, will press like an incubus upon future generations, stunting the growth and paralyzing the vigor of our young Republic, or, if repudiated, resting a blot upon our annals.

And while at home we are groaning with distress and standing on the verge of bankruptcy, if we look abroad, the spectacle tends only to our shame. We see the sceptred hands of Europe planting their royal banners upon the soil of this Western hemisphere, which it is our natural duty to consecrate to Republicanism, and which we might at least have guarded from the greed of foreign despots —The flag of Aragon and Castile flaunts in the air of San Domingo, and, united with the blazonries of France and England, is unfurled upon the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa. Where may they not float twelve months hence, if we, the natural guardians of this continent from foreign interference, should still be busy with dabbling in each other's gore?—Sir, if there must be war, let it be against the natural enemies of Republicanism, and as we have already humbled our national pride to conciliate the British lion, let us make some sacrifice to win back in amity, and not to subjugate, the South, that we may stand once again as comrades in arms, to scourge these foreign interlopers back again within their proper limits.

I am no advocate of bloodshed, but if a foreign war should be the alternative of submission to foreign insolence, I trust that I should be among the last to fall prostrate that the hurricane might sweep harmlessly by. To subserve the schemes of a party, we have already humiliated the American people in the eyes of scoffing Europe, and it will be a task hereafter to regain the caste we have lost in the family of nations. No much greater evil could befall us than to be forced from the position we have hitherto assumed towards foreign powers. I would not have my country swerve one inch from any vital principle of her foreign policy in any emergency whatever Above all things, I hold dear that national honor which we have ever, till of late, preserved untarnished. However gloomy may be the aspect of things at home, I would have our flag float as proudly as ever abroad, not even deigning to make domestic affliction a plea for humility, an excuse for cowardice, or a palliation of national shame. Whenever occasion demands that a stand should be made against foreign aggression, or a rebuke administered to foreign pride, or a chastisement inflicted upon foreign insolence, I would have the gauntlet thrown down upon the impulse of the national sentiment, without reference to domestic exigencies, or pausing to measure the strong proportion of the foe.

In the heat of our private discord, we seem to have forgotten that our great mission as a people is to republicanize the world, to advance the principle that men are capable of self-government, and to check the progress of monarchy. Sir, we are losing ground in the fulfillment of that sacred mission, and monarchy has gained a new foothold while we have been weakening our sinews with intestine strife.—And to what purpose? Is it possible that gentlemen can hope to reconstruct the Union by pursuing a policy of unrelenting severity? Can they expect to re-establish concord and brotherly love by pushing hostilities to the extreme verge? What is the Union worth without mutual respect and reciprocated amity to bind the sections? What! a Union of unwilling States, driven into companionship at the point of the bayonet, and held there hereafter by military power? Such a Union would not be worth the shedding of one brave man's blood. We want their hearts or we want them not at all. And we cannot conquer hearts with bayonets, although they should outnumber the spears of Xerxes. If not brought back by negotiation, in the spirit they are gone from us forever. To conquer them may be possible. To slay their soldiers, lay waste their lands, and burn their cities, may be within our power. But to hold them in subjection, having conquered them, would, in itself, be a final repudiation of the first principle of republicanism. Prosecute this war until you have accomplished the necessity of holding a [illegible] section in subjection, and the world will look in vain for a republic on the western hemisphere

Sir, I love to entertain the hope that Union will be restored upon the foundation laid down by our fathers; and I desire no changes in the plan of that glorious structure But I am not so unnatural a worshipper of the Union as to seek its restoration with the destruction of those for whose welfare it was conceived; to build it up upon the dead bodies of my countrymen, when other means are at hand for its reconstruction. I would purchase its redemption otherwise than by anarchy and ruin. I would not fling away the substance to pepetuate the name. Every drop of blood that is shed in this struggle will weaken the key-stone of the fabric for whose sake the blood is pretented to be shed. One word of conciliation at this crisis will do more to save the country than all the achievements, past and to come, of your victorious soldiery

Why should not that word go forth, even now, in the hour of the triumph of the Federal arms? If there has ever been a period in the history of Republics when prolonged civil strife has failed to curtail the liberty of the masses, I have not read that history aright. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. And how long, at the same rate, before, under the convenient plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of other rights which heretofore we deem ourselves freemen? How long, while personal liberty now depends [illegible] official? How long, while [illegible] citizens can be left to languish beyond the reach of the constituted the land and at the mercy of their liberation? How long, while the guardian of liberty, the free masses, is shackled, gagged, crowed into sullen silence, or, worse yet, becomes the minion of a party? How long, while voters are arrested at the polls by military process, and legislators are hurried off to prison before they can assume their sacred functions? How long while the partisans of the immaculate Abolition party are coining money out of the blood of their countrymen, parading their showy patriotism and shouting "Union," with their arms up to the elbows in the public Treasury? How long, sir, will the people of the North, taxed beyond endurance, robbed and cheated by an ever-craving horde of political tools—how long will they have a choice between freedom and anarchy, between a republic and a despotism? Alas! we still cling to the name of a republic, but have we the reality? It is entirely at the option of one man, or of a council of men, whether the citizen shall breathe in freedom the free air of heaven. At the "*open sesame*" of the Executive, the gloomy portals of the Bastiles Lafayette and Warren will gape to receive him. And this is the republic I was taught to love!

Sir, it is only a sign and forrunner of what must inevitably be, should the South be *crushed* into the Union. You may bring the South to terms with your bayonets, but when you have done so, you will have a bond of air; a covenant to enforce which will necessitate this Government to assume the functions of a military despotism, and to break which at the first opportunity will be an aim and a purpose on the part of the subdued section. What they have attempted once they will not fail to attempt hereafter, when smarting under the remembrance of defeat, when cherishing the deadly hate that a war to the utterance will engender.

For the sake of union now and of union hereafter—not enforced union, but the strong union of willing hearts—let the word of peace go forth; let the hand of reconciliation be extended. Why, sir, I have heard such words of bitter hatred expressed towards these Southerners by Northern lips, that I fear it may be already too late ever to renew the bonds of fraternity. Such sentiments I have heard of implacable resentment, of thirsting vengeance, of sectional antipathy, as Hannibal was taught to nurture against Rome; as Rome, in her quench'less jealousy, conceived towards Carthage in the end. And the doom of Carthage may be accepted by the South rather than reunion at the bayonet's point.

I appeal to this Congress to avert that fate as inglorious to the victors as to the vanquished Let the door to negotiation be flung wide open, flung open now while we can make advances with good grace and with laurels upon our brow. To the winds with the doctrine that you will not treat with armed traitors. It is a sentiment fitter for the epoch of a purpled Roman than for the Christian age in which we live. It is the sentiment of one who rules with a rod of iron, not of a great and generous people who assume to rule themselves. Enough has been done in proof of the valor of the North and the resources of the Government. Let something be now done for the sake of the past; for the sake of the memories of the Revolution, of the struggle of 1812, of the battle field of Mexico; for the sake of a Union whose cement shall be forgiveness for the past, and friendship and forbearance for the future.

In place of exulting over victories, and longing for new triumphs, how much more pleasant and more holy to draw a picture of the joy that will pervade many a now gloomy household when the glad tidings of peace shall be borne from city to village, from village to homestead, from lip to lip, and heart to heart. A nation's jubilee, would well repay you for some little yielding of your stern policy. How many arms would be outstretched, how many hearts would bound to give a "welcome home again" to the war-stained volunteer. Oh, sir, these meetings at the cottage threshold, these claspings at the farm house porch, those cleavings of the throbbing bosoms of women to scarred and manly breasts, were worth all the laurels that were ever snatched from blood-stained fields. The news of our victories has been hailed with pæans and illuminations; but, with the first tidings of peace, there is not a hovel in the land that would not have a candle at its window, not a palace that would not blaze with splendor in token of the advent of a blessing priceless beyond all earthly triumphs.

Then, sir, let us lower the points of our victorious swords, and parley with the foe while the bugle blasts of victory are yet ringing in our ears. If we are free in anticipation from the peril of future reverses; if we are sanguine that the Federal arms are henceforward gifted with invincibility, that is the noblest reason why we should say to our opponents, "pause, if you will; reflect." Let us yield them one chance for reconcilement, before we drive them to the resistance of despair. There can be no victory where kith and kin, where brothers and fellow-countrymen, where men who are bound to each other by the holiest of past associations, are struggling for supremacy. All is defeat; all is disaster; all is misfortune, tears, and mourning. Do not let us efface with blood every sacred memory that may yet bind these men to us as brothers —Give one sign of invitation before the death-struggle be renewed. Let the spirit of forgiveness pass between the lines of those opposing hosts, and with the blessings of Providence, the [illegible] will take a lesson from Sabinia and early Rome, whose soldiers, united by domestic ties, threw down their weapons upon the battle's verge, and sprang to each other's embrace.

Sir, I have spoken freely, studying only to make my words an index to my thoughts. My opinions have brought upon me the censure, often most discourteously expressed, of many who differ with me; but for [illegible] care but little. I am content to bide the hour that shall set me right before my countrymen. As I have believed the prosecution of this war to be a widening of the gulf that separates the sections, I have earnestly opposed it. I have always looked upon the subjugation of the South as a project whose fulfillment would strike a heavy, perhaps a fatal, blow to true republicanism, and although I will yield to no man in devotion to the Union—although I would make any and every personal sacrifice to restore its glory and integrity—I will never consent, even for the sake of the Union, to yield up my birthright as a freeman; to sacrifice those principles of self-government, those rights of free speech, free thought, and person al liberty, without which Union is but a mockery and a name.

It is not grandeur and extent of territory that I covet as the chief attributes of the Government under which I am to live. Were I one of but a single community, insignificant in numbers, but possessing in a guarantee of pure Republican administration of affairs, I would be proud of my citizenship. But these union of a thousand States, and [illegible] as great and powerful as the United States, [illegible] among whose constituents [illegible] to be. I would [illegible] the grandeur of despotic sway. [illegible] the seat of my political existence is but a temple in which to worship. Should that temple be destroyed, would not (thanks the creed, nay would the mighty principle be buried in the ruins. I love and would preserve the temple, for beneath its roof are gathered the treasures of holy past associations; upon its hallowed walls are inscribed the names of patriots, from the North and from the South, whose blood has been its cement. But rather would I have the glorious fabric crumble to the dust, than see the spirit of despotism enshrined within its sacred precincts.

I have seen already the silent but lengthening shadow of absolutism creeping into the spot. And when the Executive hand, for the first time in our history, was interposed between the citizen and his rights, the germ was planted of a danger mightier than rebellion in its most gigantic phase, for I believe encroachments by an Executive to be in itself rebellion against the only sovereignty I acknowledge!—The majesty of the people. I believe each step towards absolutism to be more fatal to the welfare of the Republic than any possible act within the power of the citizen to conceive and execute. I will resist every grasp that may be made upon an attribute of sovereignty not heretofore acknowledged to the Chief Magistracy for reason and instinct, no less than the fearful examples that history has furnished from the ashes of Republics, teach me that the first step unchecked, will not be the last, but only the precursor of those giant strides by which over the necks of betrayed freemen, ambitious men have mounted to a throne.

We want a Union, sir, of sovereigns, not of subjects; and that our Government shall extend over a vast area to me is of less moment than that it should be purely, strictly, and unequivocally republican at all times and under all conditions.

Sir, I have done. I have only to reiterate my hope and my entreaty that this Congress, which has in sacred charge the welfare of our country, will adopt some measure which may bring about a cessation of hostilities with a view to negotiation. That done, I am firm in my belief that hostilities will not be resumed.

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday the 3rd inst., after a few day's illness, Mrs. CATHARINE HARTMAN, relict of the late Harman Hartman, in the 82nd year of her age.

OBITUARY.

DIED, near Gordonsville, Va., on the 2nd inst., of typhoid fever, LEWIS W. KIMBROUGH, in the 19th year of his age.

Before he was eighteen years of age he volunteered in Capt. Stowe's Company, against the advice of his friends, who believed his constitution too feeble to bear the exposure and hardships of camp life. But he could not be prevailed on to remain at home while danger so immenent threatened the destruction of his native land. Evincing a high degree of patriotism and setting a noble example to thousands who avail themselves of pitiful excuses to avoid and shun the duties which an invaded and threatened country demands of every patriot.

Lewis possessed many high and noble qualities. He was a most dutiful and affectionate son, and his death is deeply to be regretted by all who knew him well; and has inflicted a wound in the hearts of his bereaved parents which time can never heal.

*** Greensborough Patriot and Winston Sentinel please copy.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes;

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

Sugar! Sugar!!

FOR sale by the HOGSHEAD or BARREL. A small lot at High Point. Inquire of O. I. Banner, Salem. June 20-8-3t.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Roper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Marun Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benja min Spach.
13	Henry Chnard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward. J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Beril, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Gutturie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff..
37	[illegible] Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	[illegible] Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	[illegible]ry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	[illegible] Strupe, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	[illegible] Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Leinbach.
42	[illegible] Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Knapamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb, for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,

April 11 1862. 50-1m

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Public Arms

I HAVE been ordered, by Gov. Clark, to collect all the public arms and accoutrements of every kind, in Forsyth County, for the State.

All persons having any public arms or accoutrements, viz: Rifles, Muskets, Bayonets, Cavalry Pistols or Swords, Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, or anything else, are hereby notified to deliver them to me forthwith. And any person failing or refusing to do so, will be reported, and will have to suffer the penalty of such default.

J. MASTEN.

June 4, 1862. 6-2t.

Arms for the State.

I HAVE been authorized by Gov. Clark, to purchase arms for the State of North Carolina.

All persons having Rifles or double-barreled Shot Guns for sale, will be paid a fair price for them, in cash, if they will bring them to me.

I hope every one having a gun, that he can spare, will bring it forward at once, so that it can be used in defence of the South.

J. MASTEN,

June 4 1862. 6-2t.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday at 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July	next.	
" Sides,'	on Thursday the 17th	"	"
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	"	"
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	"	"
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	"	"
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	"	"
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	"	"
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	"	"
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	"	"
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	"	"
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	"	"
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th	"	"
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th	"	"
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st	"	"
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of August	next.	
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd,	"	"
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	"	"
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	"	"

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the aforesaid Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq, T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq, William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq, E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's.	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq, Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th, 1862.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality [illegible] ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862

Bethania Barnes,	Wm. H. Lutterloh,
Robt. Church,	L. H. Livingston,
John Dillin,	Thos. J. Latham, Jr.,
Micle Fisher,	Sheadric McKnight,
Susan Flandid,	F. A. Monom,
John Hughes, 2	Sidney C. Painter,
Miss Polly Howell,	John W. Pettus,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Wm. J. Ring,
Miss Catharine Kimbile,	Gasper Todd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All subscriptions invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

[illegible], 1862.

[illegible] OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. [illegible] who do not give express notice [illegible], are considered as wishing to [illegible] subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 29th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	641	6052
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,421	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5537	11905
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2171	9237
Cabarrus	7.402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9335	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6346	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	356	2468	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6196	16273
Cumberland	9,561	578	5830	16369
Currituck	4.671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,150	352	3902	8144
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,526	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	2 056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 961	85	1382	10148
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	41 7	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,570	115	519	6004
Madison	5693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7129
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4781	11628
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	68 8	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,937	392	3560	7848
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	320	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,594	1450	5416	14190
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 902	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4.923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men." It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.

Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.

A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.

Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton;
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 6
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon [illegible]

[illegible] 1861. THOMAS SMITH,
31-tf